2. Both countries have an institutionalised framework to discuss issues related to border management through regular meetings of Directors General of the BSF and Bangladesh Rifles, Joint Working Group and Home Secretary level talks. In addition, regular field level meetings between civilian authorities and border forces take place. The problem of illegal immigration has also been taken up by India with the Government of Bangladesh at the political level in addition to being discussed in the institutional framework.

3. During the visit of Mr. M. Morshed Khan, Foreign Minister of Bangladesh on June 16-17, 2002, the need for tightening border control to prevent illegal cross-border movement was discussed in detail. External Affairs Minister had taken up this issue with Bangladesh during his visit to Dhaka in August 2002. Most recently this was discussed in detail with the Bangladesh Foreign Minister again when he visited India on 13-16 February, 2003. Both countries agreed to take necessary steps to control cross border illegal movements.

4. A tighter border control is expected to lead to decrease in the number of illegal migrants. The situation is being monitored by the Government.

Extradition treaty with France

257. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have entered into an extradition treaty with France;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to sign such treaties with other countries also; and

(d) how the extradition treaties are helping in solving the problem of terrorism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI VINOD KHANNA): (a) Yes.

(b) The Hon'ble Deputy Prime Minister signed the extradition treaty

with France on January 24, 2003 in Paris. The Treaty is yet to come into force.

(c) Yes. A list of status of extradition treaties between India and other countries is given in the enclosed statement (*See* below).

(d) Requests for extradition of fugitive offenders hiding in other countries are scrutinized and forwarded by Ministry of External Affairs as per the provisions of the applicable extradition treaty. The Government of India's policy is to enter into extradition treaties with as many countries as possible. This helps to bring back fugitive offenders, particularly those involved in terrorist activities.

Statement

Status of extradition treaties between India and other countries

Sl. No.	Signed and in operation	Signed only (yet to be ratified)	Initialled only (yet to be signed)	Under various stages of negotiation
1	Belgium	Germany	Bulgaria	Bahrain
2	Bhutan	Mongolia	Malaysia	Belarus
3	Canada	Tunisia	Oman	Brazil
4	Hong Kong	Turkey	Philippines	Croatia
5	Nepal (old Treaty of 1953)	Spain	Poland	Cuba
6	Netherlands	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Czech Republic
7	Russia	France	Kuwait	Egypt
8	Switzerland			Ghana
9	UAE			Greece
10	U.K.			Iran
11	USA			Italy
12	Uzbekistan			Japan
13				Jordan
14				Korea (ROK)
15				Kryghyzstan
16				Lithuania

Sl. No.	Signed and in operation	Signed only (yet to be ratified)	Initialled only (yet to be ratified)	Under various stages of negotiation
17				Nepal (New Treaty)
18				New Zealand
19				Nigeria
20				Qatar
21				Romania
22				Singapore
23				South Africa
24				Sudan
25				Thailand
26				Uganda
27				Yemen
28				Peru
29				Mexico
30				Paraguay

Extradition treaties

†258. SHRIMATI SAVITA SHARDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the countries with which India has extradition-treaty;

(b) the number of accused handed over to India under the said treaty, so far; and

(c) the countries with which India proposed to sign extradition treaty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI VINOD KHANNA): (a) (i) IN OPERATION

Belgium, Bhutan, Canada, Hong Kong, Nepal, Netherlands, Russia, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America and Uzbekistan.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.